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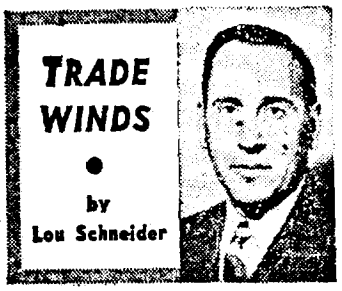
UNION LEADER
Manchester, New Hampshire
May 27, 1963



JFK CRACKDOWIN STYLE ALIVE

It may be that President Kennedy is more conciliatory no in dealing with Congress on tax cut legislation and business leaders on price increases but his crackdown style is still alive when it comes to matters in the public's interest.

He ripped the lid off the pesticides controversy when his Science Advisory Committee reported saying the use of chemicals in these products to kill weeds and insects has burst the bounds of safety.

He cut the Agriculture Department's authority whether pesticides should be marketed; gave the Interior Department a stronger voice in pesticides marketing decisions; gave the Health, Education and Welfare Department a stronger voice in deciding whether pesticides for home use are safe.

But that isn't all. He ordered immediate federal public educational programs to alert all consumers on the use and toxic nature of pesticides.

General opinion in Washington now is that the President might crack down just as hard on cigarette use if the U. S. Public Health long-awaited study gives a hint of detriment to public health.

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Manufacturers have stopped prin[illegible] prices [illegible] packa[illegible]s, or a[illegible] [illegible]ch t[illegible] [illegible]er

FREE PRESS
Detroit, Michigan
June 13, 1963

Cigarets Due To Draw Heavy Fire

BY ROBERT S. BOYD
Washington Bureau Staff

WASHINGTON—The smoke signals spell trouble for the United States tobacco industry.

Many medicine men, politicians and teachers are beating the drums for a cutback in cigaret consumption, the nation's most popular vice.

The trickle of publicity about the probable connection between smoking, cancer and heart disease is becoming a flood.

So far, cigaret sales haven't been hurt, but manufacturers are having to spend an even larger share of their income on advertising—now 7 cents a carton.

The crisis will come next winter, when the surgeon general of the United States issues his long-awaited report on the hazards of smoking.

The report may lead to congressional action against the $7 billion a year tobacco industry.

Bills already pending in Congress would (1) crack down on cigaret advertising, (2) require labels specifying tar and nicotine content, (3) put tobacco products under the Food and Drug Administration's health and safety regulations.

* * *

HERE IS a sampling of the latest developments on the tobacco front:

The American Heart Association has joined the American Cancer Society in denouncing cigarettes as a major cause of heart trouble and cancer.

The Air Force has forbidden gift cigarets in its hospitals or flight lunch boxes.

LeRoy Collins, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, attacked cigarets ads pitched to young people.

A Federal jury in Pittsburgh ruled that cigaret smoking led to lung cancer.

The Florida Supreme Court held a tobacco company liable for damages in the case of a heavy smoker who died of lung cancer.

New York State distributed a pamphlet warning young people that smoking is a serious health hazard.

A group of high school teachers asked professional athletes to stop endorsing cigarets.

The Catholic weekly, America, reported growing opposition to tobacco advertising among religious groups.

The Royal College of Physicians, in London, issued a report declaring cigaret smoking "the most likely cause" of the increasing lung cancer and heart disease death rate.

The American College of Chest Physicians said the evidence "strongly suggests a casual connection" between smoking and a variety of circulatory ailments.

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/zyyk0000